

Booker T
created the place
to Educate

So that
George
could
Cultivate

So you
must
Duplicate

So you can **SOAR!!!**

"Free Because I Ought To Be"

UMADAOPS of Ohio Motivational Series to prevent self-defeating behaviors and to promote wellness, peace and prosperity.



Free Because I Ought to Be

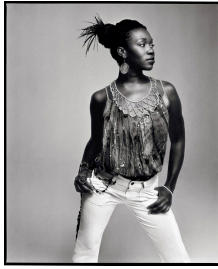
is a prevention initiative that aims to inspire African and Hispanic American people to recognize that freedom is a key to our success. Thus all African and Hispanic Americans must strive with all their might to be free of drugs, free of violence, free of illiteracy and free of all self-defeating behaviors.

(UMADAOPS of Ohio2013)

Movie and DVD suggestions



Eyes on the prize
Dianne Reeves



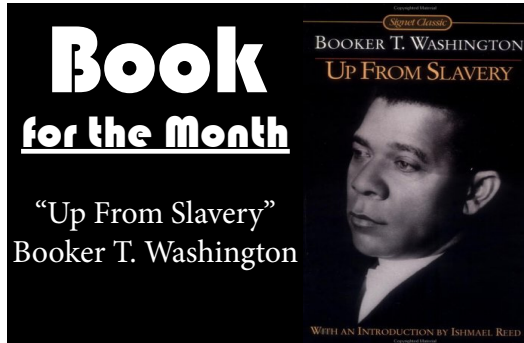
Brother's Keeper
India.Arie



Ain't No Stoppin Us Now
Workin Together
Maze



To Be Young, Gifted and
Black - Nina Simone



Book for the Month

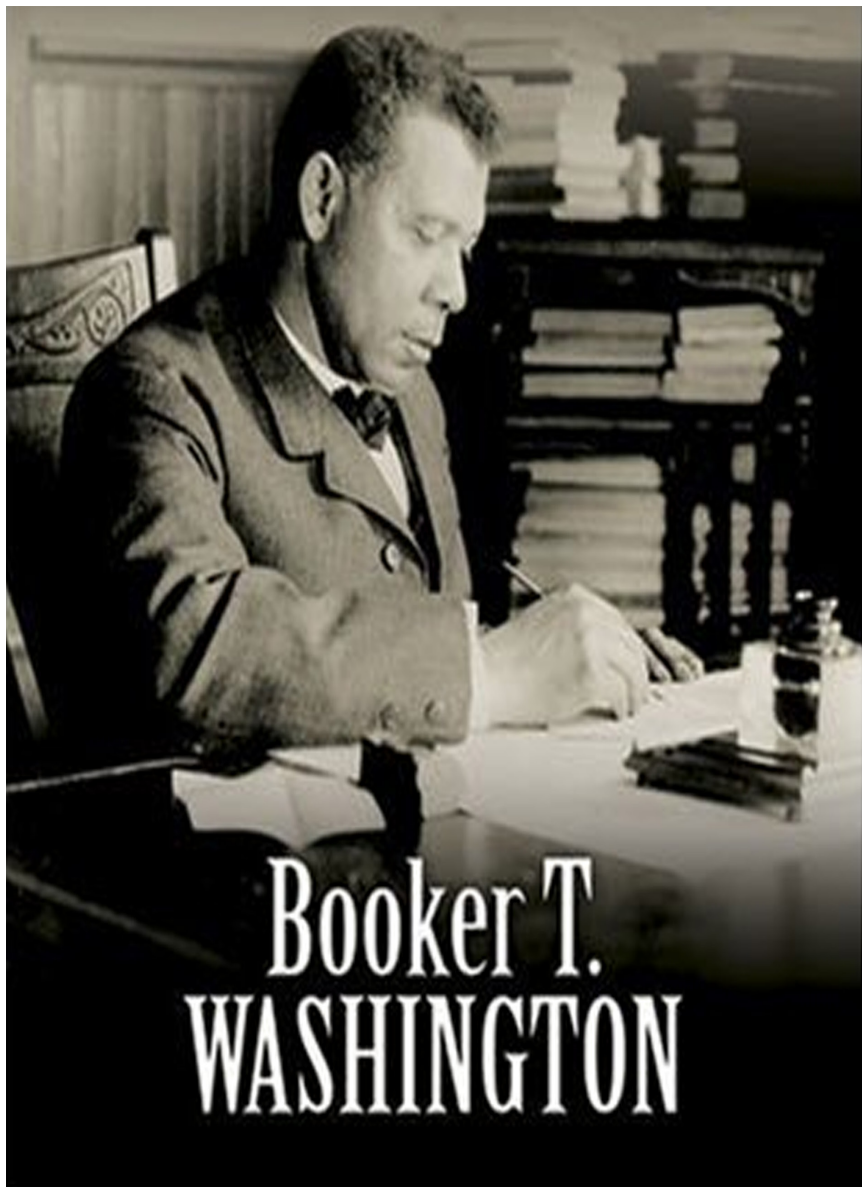
“Up From Slavery”
Booker T. Washington

Critical Discussion Topics



- Do Washington principles of “patience, enterprise, and thrift” have a place in today’s discourse?

- Is there still a need for Historical Black Colleges & Universities (HBCU)?



Born to a slave on April 5, 1856, Booker Taliaferro Washington's life had little promise early on. In Franklin County, Virginia, as in most states prior to the Civil War, the child of a slave became a slave. Booker's mother, Jane, worked as a cook for plantation owner James Burroughs. His father was an unknown white man, most likely from a nearby plantation. Booker and his mother lived in a one-room log cabin with a large fireplace, which also served as the plantation's kitchen.

At an early age, Booker went to work carrying sacks of grain to the plantation's mill. Toting 100-pound sacks was hard work for a small boy, and he was beaten on occasion for

not performing his duties satisfactorily. Booker's first exposure to education was from the outside of school house near the plantation; looking inside, he saw children his age sitting at desks and reading books. He wanted to do what those children were doing, but he was a slave, and it was illegal to teach slaves to read and write.

After the Civil War, Booker and his mother moved to Malden, West Virginia, where she married freedman Washington Ferguson. The family was very poor, and 9-year-old Booker went to work in a salt mine with his stepfather instead of going to school. Booker's mother noticed his interest in learning and got him a book from which he learned the alphabet and how to read and write basic words. Because he was still working, he got up nearly every morning at 4 a.m. to practice and study. At about this time, Booker took the first name of his stepfather as his last name, Washington.

In 1866, Booker T. Washington got a job as a houseboy for Viola Ruffner, the wife of coal mine owner Lewis Ruffner. Mrs. Ruffner was known for being very strict with her servants, especially boys. But she saw something in Booker—his maturity, intelligence and integrity—and soon warmed up to him. Over the two years he worked for her, she understood his desire for an education and allowed him to go to school for an hour a day during the winter months.

In 1872, Booker T. Washington left home and walked 500 miles to Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute in Virginia. Along the way he took odd jobs to support himself. He convinced administrators to let him attend the school and took a job as a janitor to help pay his tuition. The school's founder and headmaster, General Samuel C. Armstrong, soon discovered the hard-working boy and offered him a scholarship, sponsored by a white man. Armstrong had been a commander of a Union African-American regiment during the Civil War and was a strong supporter of provid-

ing newly freed slaves with a practical education. Armstrong became Washington's mentor, strengthening his values of hard work and strong moral character.

Booker T. Washington graduated from Hampton in 1875 with high marks. For a time, he taught at his old grade school in Malden, Virginia, and attended Wayland Seminary in Washington, D.C. In 1879, he was chosen to speak at Hampton's graduation ceremonies, where afterward General Armstrong offered Washington a job teaching at Hampton. In 1881, the Alabama legislature approved \$2,000 for a "colored" school, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (now known as Tuskegee University). General Armstrong was asked to recommend a white man to run the school, but instead recommended Booker T. Washington. Classes were first held in an old church, while Washington traveled all over the countryside promoting the school and raising money. He reassured whites that nothing in the Tuskegee program would threaten white supremacy or pose any economic competition to whites.

Washington's work on education problems helped him enlist both the moral and substantial financial support of many major white philanthropists. He became friends with such self-made men as Standard Oil magnate Henry Huttleston Rogers; Sears, Roebuck and Company President Julius Rosenwald; and George Eastman, inventor and founder of Kodak. These individuals and many other wealthy men and women funded his causes, including Hampton and Tuskegee institutes.

The schools Washington supported were founded primarily to produce teachers. However, graduates had often returned to their largely impoverished rural southern communities to find few schools and educational resources, as the state legislatures consistently underfunded black schools in their segregated system. To address those needs, Washington enlisted his philan-

thropic network to create matching funds programs to stimulate construction of numerous rural public schools for black children in the South. Working especially with Julius Rosenwald from Chicago, Washington had Tuskegee architects develop model school designs. The Rosenwald Fund helped support the construction and operation of more than 5,000 schools and supporting resources for the betterment of blacks throughout the South in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Under Booker T. Washington's leadership, Tuskegee became a leading school in the country. At his death, it had more than 100 well-equipped buildings, 1,500 students, a 200-member faculty teaching 38 trades and professions, and a nearly \$2 million endowment. Washington put much of himself into the school's curriculum, stressing the virtues of patience, enterprise, and thrift. He taught that economic success for African Americans would take time, and that subordination to whites was a necessary evil until African Americans could prove they were worthy of full economic and political rights. He believed that if African Americans worked hard and obtained financial independence and cultural advancement, they would eventually win acceptance and respect from the white community.

In 1895, Booker T. Washington publicly put forth his philosophy on race relations in a speech at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia, known as the "Atlanta Compromise." In his speech, Washington stated that African Americans should accept disenfranchisement and social segregation as long as whites allow them economic progress, educational opportunity and justice in the courts. This started a firestorm in parts of the African-American community, especially in the North. Activists like W.E.B. Du Bois (who was working as a professor at Atlanta University at the time) deplored Washington's conciliatory philosophy and his belief that African Americans were

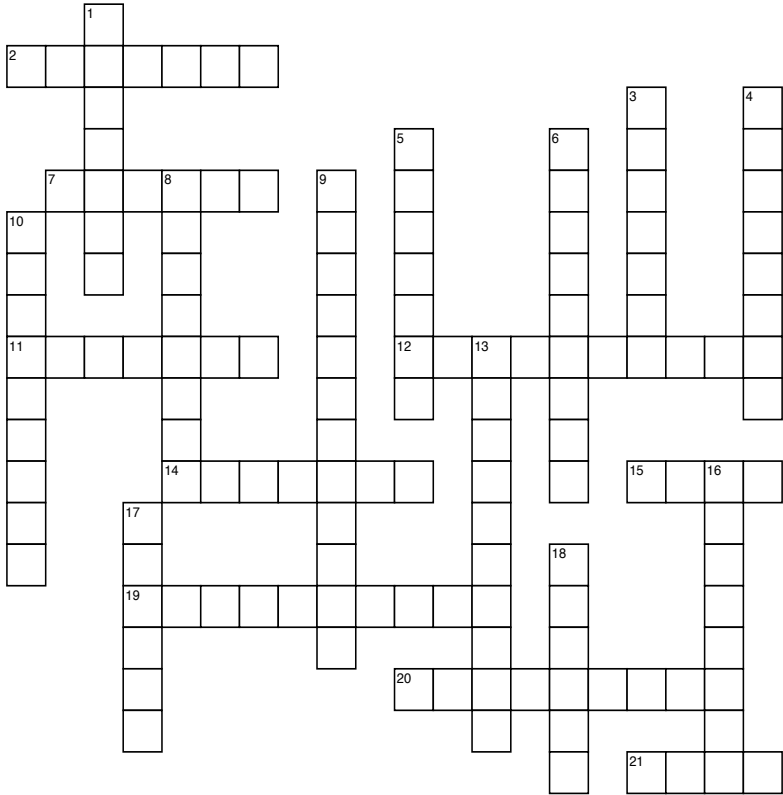
only suited to vocational training. Du Bois criticized Washington for not demanding equality for African Americans, as granted by the 14th Amendment, and subsequently became an advocate for full and equal rights in every realm of a person's life.

Though Washington had done much to help advance many African Americans, there was some truth in the criticism. During Washington's rise as a national spokesperson for African Americans, they were systematically excluded from the vote and political participation through black codes and Jim Crow laws as rigid patterns of segregation and discrimination became institutionalized throughout the South and much of the country.

In 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to the White House, making him the first African American to be so honored. Both President Roosevelt and his successor, President William Howard Taft, used Washington as an adviser on racial matters, partly because he accepted racial subservience. His White House visit and the publication of his autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, brought him both acclaim and indignation from many Americans. While some African Americans looked upon Washington as a hero, others, like Du Bois, saw him as a traitor. Many Southern whites, including some prominent members of Congress, saw Washington's success as an affront and called for action to put African Americans "in their place."

Booker T. Washington was a complex individual, who lived during a precarious time in advancing racial equality. On one hand, he was openly supportive of African Americans taking a "back seat" to whites, while on the other he secretly financed several court cases challenging segregation. Booker T. Washington remained the head of Tuskegee Institute until his death on November 14, 1915, at the age of 59, of congestive heart failure.

Booker T. Washington



www.CrosswordWeaver.com

ACROSS

- 2 Washington's Autobiography "Up from _____"
- 7 Tuskegee's fame agricultural chemist
- 11 Subservience
- 12 Washington's economic principles, patience, _____, and thrift.
- 14 State in which Washington open his college
- 15 Endowment
- 19 Washington Fame Speech the "Atlanta _____"
- 20 Surname Washington's of slavemaster
- 21 Washington Mother's name

DOWN

- 1 Washington attended ____ Seminary
- 3 Washington's first job at Hampton
- 4 Washington founded this University
- 5 Washington worked as her "houseboy"
- 6 Founder and Headmaster of Hampton University
- 8 Hampton University is in what State
- 9 _____ Proclamation 1865
- 10 First President to invite Washington to White House
- 13 Washinton's Middle Name
- 16 Surname of Washington's stepfather
- 17 Conciliatory
- 18 Strong critic of Washington's economic philosophy



Youth Essay Contest

Youth in grades 6-12 may enter this essay contest by responding to the following theme:

“Drug Free Because I Ought To Be”

Entry form can be obtained at Cleveland UMADAOP

Entry Deadline: December 13, 2013

Drop off your entry at Cleveland UMADAOP main office
(1215 East 79th Street)

Winners will be announced on January 20, 2014

PRIZES 1st: \$200: 2nd \$100: 3rd: \$50

Plus great prizes for everyone!

All entries must include name, email address, phone number, grade & school

Event is a part of UMADAOPS of Ohio Motivational Series “Free Because I Ought to Be”, that consist of activities designed to promote wellness, peace and prosperity

Information: Call Ms. Bell-Bey @ 216-361-2040

BODY PARTS THAT CAN BE HARMED BY DRUGS

T K K H Z M N O T E L E K S
H R E D D A L B L L A G S B
C C T C L T P X P W M G E E
A M C K Z R B M W N O V N S
M W U R R A T L C M U M I O
O F H S F E S Y O W T B T P
T F P H C H G A S O H M S H
S M Z X G L J A E J D N E A
K I D N E Y E R J R X J T G
T F M Q N H B S E S C S N U
M Z K T C R Y R G V K N I S
N N N A A L G N W I I H A T
P X R I N M U D N M F L P P
V T N T V L J O I N T S T N

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Blood

Brain

Esophagus

Gallbladder

Heart

Intestines

Joints

Kidney

Liver

Lungs

Mouth

Muscles

Pancreas

Skeleton

Skin

Stomach

Tracheas

NOVEMBERS

other Notable African American Achievers

November 1, 1991- Clarence Thomas seated as the 106th associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

November 5, 1968 – Shirley Chisholm becomes the first African American woman elected to Congress

November 6, 1901 – James Weldon Johnson and J. Rosamond Johnson composed “Lift Every Voice and Sing”.

November 7, 1989 – L. Douglas Wilder elected governor of Virginia, first black governor since reconstruction.

November 9, 1731 – Benjamin Banneker, mathematician, urban planner and inventor born.

November 22, 1930 – Elijah Muhammad establishes the Nation of Islam.

November 28, 1960 – Novelist Richard Wright dies.

November 29, 1908 – Thurgood Marshall, Supreme Court Associate Justice born.

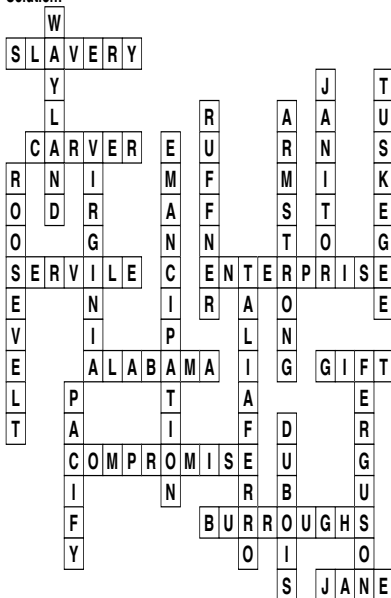
Puzzle Solution

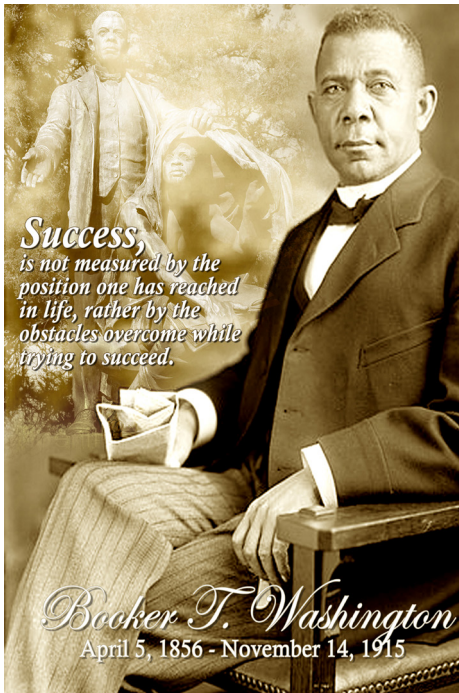
BODY PARTS THAT CAN BE HARMED
BY DRUGS



Booker T. Washington

Solution:





Order your poster today for the low price of \$8.50 each

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 Delivery 2 to 3 weeks

We are living in trying times, times that dictate that we all must equip ourselves to be prepared to face the challenges of a rapidly evolving technological world. To be competitive and successful we all must be free of distracting barriers, such as drugs, violence and illiteracy.

If you need assistance with prevention, treatment, recovery or reentry services, contact a UMADAOP in your area.

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